



April 17, 2001

Ms. Anne-Marie P. Sheely
Assistant County Attorney
Travis County
P.O. Box 1748
Austin, Texas 78767

OR2001-1515

Dear Ms. Sheely:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 146220.

The Travis County District Attorney's Office (the "office") received a request for all videotape evidence used in a specific case. You claim that the requested information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the submitted information. We have also considered the comments submitted by the requestor. *See* Gov't Code § 552.304 (providing for submission of public comments).

Under section 552.301(b), a governmental body must request a decision and state the exceptions that apply not later than the tenth business day after the date of receiving the request for information. You admit that you failed to meet the ten business day deadline for requesting a decision from this office.

Pursuant to section 552.302 of the Government Code, a governmental body's failure to comply with section 552.301 results in the legal presumption that the requested information is public and must be released unless the governmental body demonstrates a compelling reason to withhold the information from disclosure. *See* Gov't Code § 552.302; *Hancock v. State Bd. of Ins.*, 797 S.W.2d 379, 381-82 (Tex. App.--Austin 1990, no writ) (governmental body must make compelling demonstration to overcome presumption of openness pursuant to statutory predecessor to Gov't Code § 552.302); Open Records Decision No. 319 (1982). You argue that the submitted videotape is excepted under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with common law privacy. Section 552.101 of the Government Code provides a compelling reason to overcome the presumption of openness. *See* Open Records Decision No. 150 (1977) (presumption of openness overcome by a showing that the information is made confidential by another source of law or affects third party interests). Accordingly, we will address your asserted exception.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code protects “information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision,” including information protected by the common law right of privacy. *Industrial Found. v. Texas Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668, 683-85 (Tex. 1976), *cert. denied*, 430 U.S. 931 (1977). The doctrine of common law privacy protects information that contains highly intimate or embarrassing facts about a person’s private affairs such that its release would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and the information must be of no legitimate concern to the public. *Id.* The type of information considered intimate and embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation* included information relating to sexual assault, pregnancy, mental or physical abuse in the workplace, illegitimate children, psychiatric treatment of mental disorders, attempted suicide, and injuries to sexual organs. *Id.* at 683.

After reviewing the submitted videotape, we agree that the portion of the tape that reveals the inmate who was subject to the sexual contact must be withheld under section 552.101 in conjunction with common law privacy. See Open Records Decision No. 393 (1983) (providing that any information tending to identify sexual assault victims should be withheld pursuant to common law privacy). However, we believe that the remaining portions of the videotape, which reveal inmates receiving routine dental treatment, are not excepted under section 552.101 in conjunction with common law privacy. Therefore, your office must release the first part of the videotape, but must edit the videotape to omit the portion of the videotape that reveals the inmate who was subjected to sexual contact. You must withhold that portion of the videotape under section 552.101 in conjunction with common law privacy.

This letter ruling is limited to the particular records at issue in this request and limited to the facts as presented to us; therefore, this ruling must not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other records or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For example, governmental bodies are prohibited from asking the attorney general to reconsider this ruling. Gov’t Code § 552.301(f). If the governmental body wants to challenge this ruling, the governmental body must appeal by filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such an appeal, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.353(b)(3), (c). If the governmental body does not appeal this ruling and the governmental body does not comply with it, then both the requestor and the attorney general have the right to file suit against the governmental body to enforce this ruling. *Id.* § 552.321(a).

If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, within 10 calendar days of this ruling, the governmental body will do one of the following three things: 1) release the public records; 2) notify the requestor of the exact day, time, and place that copies of the records will be provided or that the records can be inspected; or 3) notify the requestor of the governmental body’s intent to challenge this letter ruling in court. If the governmental body

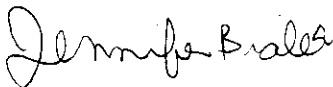
fails to do one of these three things within 10 calendar days of this ruling, then the requestor should report that failure to the attorney general's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at 877/673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. *Id.* § 552.3215(e).

If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Department of Public Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.--Austin 1992, no writ).

Please remember that under the Act the release of information triggers certain procedures for costs and charges to the requestor. If records are released in compliance with this ruling, be sure that all charges for the information are at or below the legal amounts. Questions or complaints about over-charging must be directed to Hadassah Schloss at the General Services Commission at 512/475-2497.

If the governmental body, the requestor, or any other person has questions or comments about this ruling, they may contact our office. Although there is no statutory deadline for contacting us, the attorney general prefers to receive any comments within 10 calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,



Jennifer H. Bialek
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JHB/tr

Ref: ID# 146220

Encl: Submitted videotape

cc: Mr. Brian Collister, Reporter
KMOL-TV
1031 Navarro Street
San Antonio, Texas 78205
(w/o enclosures)